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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1958, in accordance with Article 17, subsection 5, of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and Circular 22/58 of the Ministry of Health.

The year showed little infectious disease, but there was a small outbreak of food poisoning. The number of inhabited houses increased and there was a small gain of population, but the number of births was less than in the previous year.

Reasonably good progress was made in the provision of houses by the Council and Ministerial confirmation of the 1958 Clearance Order gave a clear indication of the need for further house construction.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this report and in the discharge of my duties throughout the year by my colleagues, Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer; Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor and Mr. K. Mills, Executive Officer.

Also, I wish to express my appreciation of the support which has been given me in the discharge of my duties by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Hoyx

Medical Officer of Health

3rd July, 1959

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER

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SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small town in the south east of the County. It is a centre for the surrounding agricultural district, and the town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering, printing, and fruit preservation. Catering for visitors also provides some employment.

Area (in acres)	...	499
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.58)	...	1182
Rateable Value	...	£36,047
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£140. 3. 8d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	...	3720
Area comparability factor (births)	...	0.99
Area comparability factor (deaths)	...	0.80

Vital Statistics for the Year

Live births	...	51
Live birth rate per 1000 population	...	13.57 (corrected)
Still-births	...	Nil
Still-birth rate per 1000 live and still-births	...	Nil
Total live and still-births	...	51
Infant deaths	...	1
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - total	...	19.6
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - legitimate	...	20.4
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - illegitimate	...	Nil
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	...	19.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	3.92
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still-births	...	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population is 3720. Using the estimated resident population, the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.15, and the average number of persons per acre is 7.4. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.36. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths, is six.

Live Births

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within the District is 51 (26 male and 25 female). The crude birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 13.7, and using the comparability factor of 0.99 the adjusted birth rate is 13.57 per 1000 estimated resident population. The ratio of male/female births is 1.04.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1958 is 16.4 per 1000 population.

Two births occurred out of wedlock. Illegitimate live births formed 3.9% of all live births; the illegitimate live birth rate being 0.59 per 1000 estimated population.

Stillbirths

No stillbirths occurred in the Urban District during 1958. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 21.6 per 1000 live and still-births. In the previous year 4 still-births were registered.

Deaths

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died within the area, and adding the number of deaths of residents who died outside the area, the total number of deaths allocated to the Urban District is 45 (24 male and 21 female). In 1957 there were 46 deaths.

The crude death rate for the area was 12.1 per 1000 estimated resident population. Using the area comparability factor of 0.80 the corrected death rate was 9.7 per 1000 resident population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales is 11.7 per 1000 population.

All forms of heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) caused 13 deaths.

Cancer Deaths

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites was 6 (4 male and 2 female), giving a corrected death rate for all forms of cancer of 1.29 per 1000 estimated population. In 1957 there were 7 cancer deaths.

Deaths due to Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease

Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as a cause of death, two deaths being caused by this disease.

Tuberculosis

One death was attributed to non-respiratory tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death rate for England and Wales for the year was 0.10 per 1000 population. In 1957, no deaths were attributed to tuberculosis in the Urban District.

Infant Mortality

Unfortunately there was one infant death during the year. The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales is 22.5 per 1000 live births; the local rate being 19.6 per 1000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality

As the infant death occurred within the first four weeks of life the neonatal mortality rate was 19.6 per 1000 live births. The England and Wales neonatal mortality rate for 1958 was 16.2 per 1000 live births.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Corrected D.R. per est. 1000 Popln.
2.	Tuberculosis, other.	1	-	1	0.215
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	2	4	0.860
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	-	2	0.430
16.	Diabetes.	-	1	1	0.215
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	4	8	1.720
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	7	2	9	1.935
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1	0.215
20.	Other heart disease.	3	-	3	0.645
21.	Other circulatory disease	-	2	2	0.430
22.	Influenza.	-	1	1	0.215
23.	Pneumonia.	2	-	2	0.430
24.	Bronchitis.	1	-	1	0.215
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	2	8	10	2.150
	All Causes	24	21	45	9.675

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory

The facilities available to the District at the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, remain unchanged.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Milk (methylene blue test)	...	16
Milk (phosphatase test)	...	16
Water (bacteriological)	...	11
Foods	...	6
Faeces	...	53
Urine	...	1

Hospital Facilities

General.

The Ledbury Cottage Hospital has 12 beds, a surgical theatre and an X-ray apparatus. Both surgical and medical cases are admitted.

The Hospital also provides regular out-patient clinics for the following cases - surgical; paediatric, ophthalmic; ear, nose and throat; antenatal; pathology and physiotherapy.

Infectious Disease

Accommodation is available for cases of infectious disease at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulance Facilities

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.

Home for Aged Persons

The County Council maintains Belle Orchard House, in Orchard Lane, as a Home for aged persons.

Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinic

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held on alternate Monday afternoons, at the Church Room in Market Street.

Orthopaedic Clinic

A Specialist Clinic is held at the Court House Depot, and treatment facilities are available.

Other Specialist Clinics are held at the Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Public Mortuary

The Council provides a public mortuary and post mortem room for use of the town and surrounding Rural District. Six bodies of deceased persons were received at the mortuary during the year.

Disposal of the Dead (National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50)

No burials were carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Protection (National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

One investigation was made under this section during the year, in respect of an aged widow living alone. No formal action was necessary as informal action secured improvement.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The town is situated on Old Red Sandstone, here represented as marl with bands of sandstone. To the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur, chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones.

Water Supply

The town is supplied chiefly by means of the Council's piped supply, although a few shallow wells still remain in use as domestic supplies. No extensions of public water mains were constructed during the year.

The Council's mains are divided into two systems; a high pressure system supplying the higher parts of the town and a low pressure system for the remainder. These two systems can be connected.

The water for the low pressure system is taken from the Conygree Reservoir (100,000 gallons capacity) and from springs in Conygree Wood. These springs are land springs dependent upon local rainfall.

Water for the high pressure system is obtained from the Massington Well and is pumped to the Cross Hands Reservoir. Continuous automatic chlorination is applied to the rising main, and the pumping station is automatically controlled. As this supply diminishes during dry periods, it is augmented from the mains of the Malvern Urban District Council.

Samples of the town's water supplies were sent for bacteriological examination on 11 occasions; 7 of these were of water in supply and 2 showed a small bacterial count. Four samples of untreated water were sent for examination and 3 of these showed a small bacterial count.

During 1958, the water supplywas sufficient for the demand. Progress was made during the year in augmentation of the supply from the Gloucester City Council. These proposals were prepared by the Council's engineers and a local enquiry was held by the Minister. The scheme was given the Minister's approval as an interim scheme.

The average consumption of water was 170,000 gallons per day for all purposes or 45.7 gallons per head of estimated population.

Drainage

The town has a system of public sewers which are of the combined type taking storm and foul water, and connect to the sewage disposal works. These works are obsolete and are inadequate for the proper treatment of the present quantity of sewage. The Council proposes to construct new sewage disposal works. Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme which the Minister has approved. No progress was made in the construction of new works during the year.

No extensions of public sewers were constructed during the year.

The temporary scheme of irrigation continued in use at the sewage disposal works as a means of lessening river pollution, but it is essential that the proposed new works should be brought into use at the earliest possible date. The Council should make every effort to commence construction even if this means construction in two stages.

There were 29 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses and 3 in connection with other premises. The number of drain tests made was 32.

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are provided in the centre of the town in Church Lane and in Bye Street. These are suitably situated and are maintained in good condition.

Rivers and Streams

The river Leadon, a tributary of the river Severn, is a boundary of the Urban District. It is a small stream which is liable to flood in winter months. Such floods, at times, involve land used for irrigation at the sewage disposal works.

Closet Accommodation

All dwellings in the town are provided with water closets but approximately 70% of these are provided with flushing apparatus - the remaining 30% are slop closets; some of these are of a very old pattern. An improvement is necessary but uncertainty as regards availability of water supply has prevented more positive action.

The number of new water closets provided was 28.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides a weekly collection of domestic refuse. This is carried out by direct labour with a covered motor refuse vehicle. The Council undertakes the collection of trade refuse on payment of special charge. Disposal is by tipping at the town tip in Jubilee Meadows.

There are no public Baths or Washhouses situated within the area.

The Surveyor maintains the roads in a cleanly state.

The few cesspools remaining are cleansed when required by contractors.

Provision of dustbins by occupiers or owners is satisfactory at the present time.

Camping Sites

No sites were used for camping purposes during the year within the Urban District.

Swimming Baths

The small open air swimming pool owned by the Council was open to the public during the summer months, on payment. The water is taken from the town mains and a purification plant is provided. The pool has a capacity of about 54,000 gallons. This passes through the purification plant every six hours.

Shops and Offices

No action was necessary by the Department under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infestation of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year. The Council undertakes disinfestation when necessary, with a liquid insecticide.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one common lodging house in the town. This was inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on the premises during the year and no infestations were found.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, for the following statement furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Animals	...	8
Bakehouses	...	5
Burial Grounds	...	50
Common Lodging Houses	...	1
Dairies	...	12
Drainage	...	2
Drain Tests	...	32
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	2
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	5
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	46
Food Poisoning	...	8
Food Handling Byelaws and Food Premises	...	24
Housing	...	59
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	...	1
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	16
Infectious Disease	...	17
Offensive Smells	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	100
Public Mortuaries	...	2
Petroleum Stores	...	11
Sewage Disposal Works	...	50
Sewers	...	3
Shops	...	24
Sanitary Conveniences	...	2
Slaughterhouses	...	8
Stalls	...	50
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	32
Unsound Food	...	12
Water Supply	...	8

Notices Issued

Informal	...	9
Statutory re Housing	...	3
Statutory under other Acts	...	1

Summary of Defects Remedied

Drains and Gullies cleared	...	2
Defective roofs repaired	...	2
Defective brickwork repaired	...	1
Disinfestations	...	2
Defective windows repaired	...	1
Defective chimneys repaired	...	1
Closets repaired	...	2
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed	...	1
Water supplies provided	...	4

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Council at the end of the year was 36, a decrease of 2 on the figure for the previous year, whilst the number without mechanical power was 5.

Four building sites were registered with the Council under the Act.

There are no outworkers registered with the Council.

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1958, for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	46	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	45	55	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council employs a part time Rodent Operator who has attended a course of training. Regular inspection has been carried out within the Urban District and the public sewers, refuse tip and sewage disposal works were treated during the year. The Council provides free treatment for domestic premises but a charge is made for the treatment of trade premises.

	Premises inspected.	No. of inspections.	Total Infestations.	Rats			No. of properties treated.
				Major	Minor	Mice.	
Local Authorities' Properties	3	6	3	1	2	-	3
Dwelling Houses	31	62	31	-	30	1	31
Agricultural Properties	1	2	1	-	1	-	1
All other (including business) premises.	2	6	2	-	2	-	2
Total	37	76	37	1	35	1	37

SECTION D - HOUSING

The number of Council house constructed during the year was 13. Private owners completed 6 dwellings and 3 were under construction at the end of the year.

No improvement in overcrowding was secured - 14 dwellings are known to be overcrowded.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1.	Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	59
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	29
3.	Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	9

Houses Demolished or Closed during the Year

Housing Act 1957

1 (a)	Demolished as a result of informal or formal procedure under Section 17(1)	...	Nil
(b)	Houses closed under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	...	5

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied

		By Owner	By Local Authority
1.(a)	After informal action by Local Authority	7	Nil
(b)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(c)	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
(d)	Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil

Proceedings under Housing Act, 1949. Section 20

The Council made three grants for the improvement of dwellings under this section of the Act.

Housing Act - 1951, Section 42

On the 25th November, a local enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government respecting the Ledbury Clearance Order 1958 comprising 26 dwellings. As a result the Minister confirmed the Order.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The Urban District is a specified area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk can be sold retail within the District.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Council remained at six. Six licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised milk and six for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. The number of dairy inspection made was 12.

There was no evidence at any time during the year of disease having occurred in the population as a result of the consumption of milk. Sixteen samples of pasteurised milk were sent for methylene blue test and phosphatase test - all complied with the Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations, 1949.

The town is fortunate with regard to milk supplies, as there is a milk pasteurisation plant situated in Bridge Street under very capable management. All milk passing through this plant is tuberculin tested milk.

Ice Cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the area, but the number registered for the storage and sale of this food is 17. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with these premises - 16 inspections were made during the year.

Water Cress

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season. The plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town. Cress exposed for sale in the shops is almost always purchased from wholesale suppliers.

Shell Fish

The sale of shellfish in the town is small, and no action was neceeary.

Meat

There are four privately owned licensed slaughterhouses in the town and thesecontinued in operation throughout the year.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 - 1954. Section 3

Two licences for slaughtermen were granted by the Council during the year, under this section, permitting the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known).	370	-	27	1353	751	-
Number inspected.	370	-	27	1353	751	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	-	-	31	16	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cystercerci	5.4	-	3.7	2.3	2.1	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Poisoning

During September a small outbreak of food poisoning occurred affecting eight persons residing within the Urban District. Investigation revealed an infected person working in a bakery and action was taken under the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations 1953.

Whilst the outbreak appeared to be food borne, the infected food was not identified but the measures of control adopted were adequate to terminate the infection. The investigation required the submission of 59 specimens to the Public Health Laboratory.

Unsound Food

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

Quantity	Food	Cause of unsoundness
7 tins	Corned Beef	Blown tins.
6 tins	Ham	" "
2 tins	Lambs' Livers	Tainted.
5 tins	Milk	Blown tins.
8 tins	Fruit	" "
4 tins	Luncheon Meat	" "
5 tins	Tomatoes	" "
1 tin	Pilchards	" "
2 tins	Minced Beef Loaf	" "
4 dozen	Pork Pies	Decomposition.

All unsound food which is surrendered or seized, is buried on the Council's refuse tip.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

Six premises concerned with the manufacture of meat products, three bakeries and two fish frying establishments are registered under this section. The number of inspections made during the year was 20. Conditions of all premises were found to be maintained at a reasonably high standard.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food
Food and Drug Act 1955. Section 15

During the year 24 inspections were made in connection with these Byelaws. All food stalls in the market are complying as regards protection, and the markets are regularly inspected

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute infectious disease in the Urban District was very low as only 25 notifications were received, giving a notification rate of 6.7 per 1000 estimated population. Notifiable disease was most prevalent during the third quarter of the year. In the previous year 143 notifications were received but 138 of these were in respect of measles.

Infectious Disease according to certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	All Ages
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	3	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	18
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	8
Total	1	3	1	4	4	15	1	-	3	-	1	33

Whooping Cough

The number of notifications of whooping cough received was 18, of these 17 cases occurred in the third quarter. All the patients were children under ten years of age, 11 being over five years. Ten housesholds were affected - 5 of these each experienced one case, whilst four others experienced two cases. A clear history of contact with a previous case was obtained in four instances. The notification rate for the year for whooping cough was 4.8 per 1000 estimated population.

Measles

As was to be expected after the prevalence of measles in 1957, the Urban District was almost free from this infection during the year under review. Only 3 notifications were received, giving a measles notification rate of 0.8 per 1000 estimated population.

Dysentery

Only two notifications of dysentery were received. These were of Sonné type and the source of the infection was unknown.

Pneumonia

Only two notifications of pneumonia were received, one in the first quarter and the other in the final quarter of the year.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning in each Quarter

Disease	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Whooping Cough	1	-	17	-	18
Dysentery	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	1	-	2	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	7	1	8
Total	3	-	27	3	33

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year, there were 24 cases on the register (23 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory). During the year, four cases of respiratory disease were added, three of these being new infections. Three cases of respiratory disease and one of non-respiratory disease were taken off in the course of the year, so that there were only 24 respiratory cases still on the register at the end of the year.

There was one death attributed to non-respiratory disease. The corrected death rate for tuberculosis in the Urban District for 1958 was 0.21 per 1000 estimated population. The death rate for all forms of tuberculosis for 1958 in England and Wales was 0.10 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis
New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Groups.	New Infections				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

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